**Brief Notices**


"In the contempt proceedings," the publishers declare, "Judge Julius Hoffman presents his case: the specifications made, the sentences given, and the trial transcript portions chosen to document the contempt charges are all his own. In a genuine sense, then, this book is edited by Judge Hoffman; it is his version of the five-month trial in terms of the 'deliberate and wilful attack upon the administration of justice.'" Facing the judge were Bobby Seale, David Dellinger, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Lee Weiner, John Froines, William Kunstler, and Leonard Weinglass in what Ramsey Clark's preface terms "a concentrated dose of the raw stuff of our times."

**Karnes, Frances P.** *The Sephardics of Curacao: A Study of Socio-Cultural Patterns in Flux.* Assen, Holland: Van Gorcum & Company, 1969. x, 84 pp. Hfl. 9.90 (approximately $5.00)

The author, herself of Curaçao Sephardic lineage, traces the social and cultural history of her community. In a foreword, Professor H. Hoetink, of the University of Puerto Rico, speaks of her essay as "a highly intelligent and careful analysis of one of the most interesting population groups in the Caribbean region." The book includes a bibliography.

The American Jewish Historical Society was founded in 1892, and the first volume of its *Publications* appeared a year later. In 1961, the name of the periodical was changed to the *American Jewish Historical Quarterly*. The studies which appeared in the earlier volumes were, as Rabbi Karp says in his preface, "largely the work of amateurs, or of trained historians to whom American Jewish history was, at best, a peripheral interest," though "the work was done with a high sense of dedication and seriousness..." The later volumes of the *Publications* and the volumes of the *Quarterly* "are almost all the products of trained historians" and are "important contributions to Jewish and American historiography." Rabbi Karp has made a judicious selection of material from the entire run of the *Publications* and the *Quarterly* and has organized his selections chronologically. Volume I of this five-volume anthology deals with the Colonial Period; Volume II, with the early Republic; Volume III, with "the emerging community," American Jewry before the mass immigration from Eastern Europe; Volume IV, with the era of East European immigration; and Volume V, with twentieth-century American Jewry. Each volume contains a helpful introductory essay by Rabbi Karp and an index.


Winner of the 1969 United States Award of the International Poetry Forum, this attractive volume includes a number of poems with explicitly Jewish themes, particularly on Israel and the Bible.


Werner Keller's "attempt to trace the major outlines of [the] astonishing phenomenon" of Jewish existence includes a chapter on "U.S.A.: The Great Diaspora" plus Ronald Sanders' lengthy essay entitled "A History of the Jews in America." The volume contains a bibliography and an index.


Mr. Kronenberger has not attempted an autobiography, but rather "a series of very subjective memoirs of the places [he] worked in, the people [he] worked for, and under, and with, and of the general atmosphere of a particular publishing house or magazine or newspaper or university." Among the personalities he recalls are Donald Friede, Horace Liveright, Dorothy Parker, and Abram L. Sachar; the periodicals include, *inter alia, Fortune, Time,* and *PM*; Brandeis and Harvard are among the universities discussed at some length. There are not a few Jewish resonances in the book, and there is also an index.


"In presenting the case for Soviet Jewry," writes Mr. Lawrence, "one en-
counters historical, political, religious and cultural factors that make comprehension difficult for the layman," so that, "despite an effective grass-roots program of education, the ad hoc Jewish effort, under the banner of the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, still leaves unanswered questions." The author aims at "a lay approach to, and a consolidation of, an exceedingly difficult subject." His book contains documentation and a bibliography.


Maurice de Hirsch auf Gereuth (1831-1896) "alone set the stage for the emigration from the Czar's ghettos that caused Oscar Straus, the U.S. Minister to Turkey in the 1880s, to label [him] 'the Napoleon of the Great Exodus.' A large segment of American Jewry owes its very presence in America, directly or indirectly, to the activities of this one man whose genius for organizing led him to undertake the staggering task of transplanting millions of persecuted Russian Jews to new lands...." The book includes an index.


Edward Hirsch Levi, inaugurated in 1968 as president of the University of Chicago, has collected in this volume fourteen of his "talks on education" delivered between 1963 and 1969.


"On the gray expanse of the New York Review pages," writes John Updike in a foreword, Levine's "etched homunculi seemed astoundingly there; one wanted to pick them up and put them on the shelf. Now, in the form of this book, one can." Among the subjects of the "literary caricatures" in the present book are Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, Robert Frost, Edmund Wilson, Lionel Trilling, Norman Mailer, Arthur Miller, Isaac B. Singer, Bernard Malamud, Saul Bellow, Susan Sontag, Philip Roth, the Marquis de Sade, Sigmund Freud, Franz Kafka, Benjamin Disraeli—and Levine lui-même.


The author tells us that it has not been his purpose to write "the definitive history of the Jews in New Spain"—colonial Mexico—but rather "to give a panoramic view and to reflect not only the trials, tribulations, and vicissitudes but also the joys and... the daily lives of the people who created this history." Mr. Liebman supplements his text with illustrations, appendices relating to Inquisitional procedures and proceedings, a glossary and a bibliography of archival and published materials. Notes and an index are also included.


The "Wartime" of the title is 1939-1945, the years of World War II, America's entry into which he blames on "three major groups agitating for war—the British, the Jewish, and the Roosevelt Administration." The Jews are seen as "among the major influences pushing this country toward war." That is not all
Colonel Lindbergh has to say about the Jews and the war, but nothing he says elsewhere corrects or contradicts this view. Photographs and an index supplement the text.


As Mailer alerts us in his introduction, this collection of writings between 1960 and 1966 has "a touch of the grandiose, even the megalomaniacal: the reason may be that the writings are parts of a continuing and more or less comprehensive vision of existence into which everything must fit." These writings include reflections on Lyndon B. Johnson, Robert F. Kennedy, John V. Lindsay, et al., and on literature, television, sex, etc. Of special interest are the interviews with Mailer which first appeared in Playboy and in Paris Review.


What Dr. Marcus has "been at pains to do," he writes in his preface to these three volumes, "is to give the facts and document them so that they can be rechecked—as they should be." He has "leaned over in the direction of detail" because of his belief that "in every discipline, every area, every subject, there has to be at least one work which supplies the Stoff, the raw material, if only for others to summarize, to reevaluate, and even to reject. In order to achieve a better understanding of colonial Jewry”—including the Caribbean and Latin American as well as North American communities—he has "attempted an intimate study of men in relation to events, to their businesses, to their synagogues, to their Gentile friends and associates." The work contains a detailed index.


Mr. Michelmore’s book is not an "authorized" biography of the famous nuclear physicist, "nor is it a definitive one." The author took it as his "task... to narrate the story of [Julius] Robert Oppenheimer's life and to attempt to show how he was fashioned by his times, and his times were fashioned by him." Photographs, a bibliography, and an index are included.


Robert Moses, says Raymond Moley in a foreword, "was never concerned with political or social ideology. He defies classification under the common brackets of liberal, conservative and moderate." That is evident in Moses’ account of his career between 1919 and 1969. Contemporaries like Herbert H. Lehman, Jacob K. Javits, Samuel I. Rosenman, Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Fiorello H. LaGuardia are discussed. The volume includes numerous photographs, a biographical sketch and chronology of Moses, and an index.